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From the 1st March  
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March 2, 1921, Temperature 73.

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Barometar 29.75 Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 90.

March 2, 1920, Temperature 55.

No. 18,196.

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號二月三年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1921.

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Radio's Service to the China Mail)

JAPANESE IN CHIENTAO.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NON-JAPANESE TERRITORY.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth declared that reports had been received showing that Koreans had been killed and Korean property had been destroyed in Chientao, and that Japanese troops were engaged in military operations in non-Japanese territories, but there was no confirmation of the report that special discrimination had been shown against Christian Koreans. The Government felt justified in drawing the attention of the Japanese Government to the report.

Replying to a question as to whether the Anglo-Japanese Treaty arrangements precluded the possibility of assisting Japan in the event of a war between Japan and America and if assurances in this connection had been given to America in connection with the latter's consideration of its naval programme, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth explained that relations to Japan were arranged so as not to involve us in the possibility of a conflict with the United States; also that no official communication in this connection had been made to United States who were undoubtedly aware of the true position.

"RHINE HORRORS COMMITTEE."

GERMANS AND SINN FEINERS' NEW YORK MEETING.

NEW YORK, March 1.

A meeting in Madison Square Garden was organised by the "Rhine Horrors Committee," whose president, a certain von Mach, was subjected to the interruptions "Remember the Lusitania and Nurse Cavell!" by ex-Servicemen who secured admission. Numerous police inside and outside the meeting prevented disturbances. The New York Times says that the meeting was organised by Germans and Sinn Feiners to protest against the employment of French colonial troops on the Rhine. Subsequently the opponents of the meeting formed a procession and were addressed by a commander of the American Legion who said that their action showed they were 100 per cent Americans.

HUGE WIRELESS STATION FOR WARSAW.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Polish Legation announces the signature of a \$1,000,000 contract with the Radio Corporation of America involving the construction of a huge wireless station at Warsaw comprising twelve 400-foot towers.

COTTON TRADE SLUMP.

PROPOSAL TO CLOSE DOWN FOR TWELVE DAYS.

LONDON, March 1.

Owing to the scarcity of orders and continued accumulation of stocks the Lancashire cotton trade is proposing to close down from March 18 to March 30. This will affect 500,000 operatives.

AMERICAN NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Senate went into private session to discuss the Naval Appropriations Bill after Senator Lodge had declared that certain matters should not be discussed in public.

MANDATE RIGHTS.

NO OPEN DOOR IN EX-GERMAN AFRICAN COLONIES.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The League of Nations press bureau states that the mandates for ex-German East Africa, Togoland, and the Cameroons, reserve open door rights only to members of the League. The bureau complains that the United States will therefore be excluded from equality of treatment.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Officials indicate that the Allies' reply as summarised by the press would be unacceptable.

CARUSO'S THIRD OPERATION.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Caruso has undergone a third operation. He is now resting comfortably.

AIRSHIP FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, March 1.

It is announced that Vickers at Barrow have completed an airship of the scout class for the Japanese Government.

"BISMARCK" NOW "MAJESTIC"

LONDON, March 1.

The ex-German mammoth liner "Bismarck" has been renamed the "Majestic."

FORMER SPEAKER SERIOUSLY ILL.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Mr. Champ Clark, ex-Speaker, is seriously ill, with pleurisy.

PACIFIC CABLES DISPUTE.

LONDON, March 1.

Reuter is informed that the report that Sir Auckland Geddes had been instructed to attempt mediation between the United States and Japan on the subject of the Pacific cables is unfounded. It is pointed out that should a favourable opportunity acceptable to both the American and Japanese Governments arise for Sir Auckland Geddes to use his good offices he would not hesitate to do so without instructions.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/4 1/8  
To-day's opening rate 2/4 1/8

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPILS.

AN ENJOYABLE PROGRAMME.

Not a seat was vacant in St. Andrew's Hall yesterday evening when the pupils of Professor E. Danenberg gave their annual piano-forte recital in the presence of Lady Stubbs. That the creditable efforts of the young performers, together with the finished contributions of Professor Danenberg himself, were thoroughly enjoyed was clearly apparent from the appreciative attention paid to a programme both generous in length and rich in good music. The careful training, and in several cases more than average ability of the pupils, was manifest in the technique which all displayed and the power of expression attained by several of the more accomplished players. It was noteworthy that all the performers, several of whom were only eight and nine years old, played from memory and with an almost entire freedom from nervousness. The applause which greeted each contribution, especially the delightful duets in which Professor Danenberg co-operated with his more advanced pupils, was most cordial. The programme, which speaks for itself, was as follows:—

PART I.

- 1.—Fantasia and Fugue for 2 Pianos (arranged by Harold Bauer). Bach.
- 2.—(a) Elfrida Osmund and Prof. Danenberg.  
(b) Tin Soldier March. Ethel Biskand. Ethel Biskand.
- 3.—(a) The Dance... Markham Lee. Miss Caroline Bragg.  
(b) On Stilts... Zilcher. Miss Dorothy Heron.
- 4.—Czardas (Piano Duet). Godowsky. Miss Dora Stewart and Prof. Danenberg.
- 5.—(a) Little prelude... Swinstead.  
(b) Reflection... Swinstead.  
(c) Mill wheel... Poldini.  
(d) Serenade Italian... Strub.  
(e) Music Box... Poldini.  
(f) Miss Kathleen Heron.
- 6.—Valse Dream... Swinstead. Miss Elsa Bell.
- 7.—(a) Arabesque... Chaminade.  
(b) Norwegian bridal procession. Grieg.
- (c) Characteristic piece. Wollenhaupt.
- 8.—(a) Gavotte... Handel. Miss Lina Rocha.  
(b) The Hornpipe. Waddington Cook.
- 9.—Tarentella... Horvath. Master George Bond.
- 10.—Miss Edith Rocha.

PART II.

- 1.—(a) Etude Heroique. Leschetizky.  
(b) Ballade in G minor... Chopin. Prof. Danenberg.
- 2.—Nocturne in D flat... Chopin. Miss Elsa Alves.
- 3.—Hark, hark, the lark... Liszt. Miss Lilian Chennally.
- 4.—Hungarian Rhapsody No. 13. Liszt. Miss Elfrida Osmund.
- 5.—(a) Novelle... Arensky.  
(b) Mazurka... Sapelnikoff. Miss Marie Lobato.
- 6.—To my valentine... Geric Lamont. Miss Laura Lobato.
- 7.—Valse (from Suite) for 2 pianos. Arensky. Miss Edwina Rogers and Prof. Danenberg.
- 8.—(a) Andante... Col. Taylor.  
(b) Chant Poetique... Friml. Miss Esme Cornell.
- 9.—Norwegian Dance op. 35 No. 1 (Piano Duet). Grieg. Miss Winnifred Robinson and Prof. Danenberg.

Professor Danenberg's pupils will give their second performance in St. Andrew's Hall on Thursday, March 3 at 5.30 p.m.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

A novel and striking Japanese drama in five parts "The Hoshima Togo" is the feature current at the Hongkong Theatre. In addition to other attractions, this picture is notable for the splendid scenery portrayed. The Louisiana Trio, on their return from Canton, make their final appearance. They sing new comic songs.

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Blackwood chairs, flower stands,  
table, Chesterfield couch, easy  
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bookcases, pictures, carpet, rugs,  
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Catalogues will be issued.

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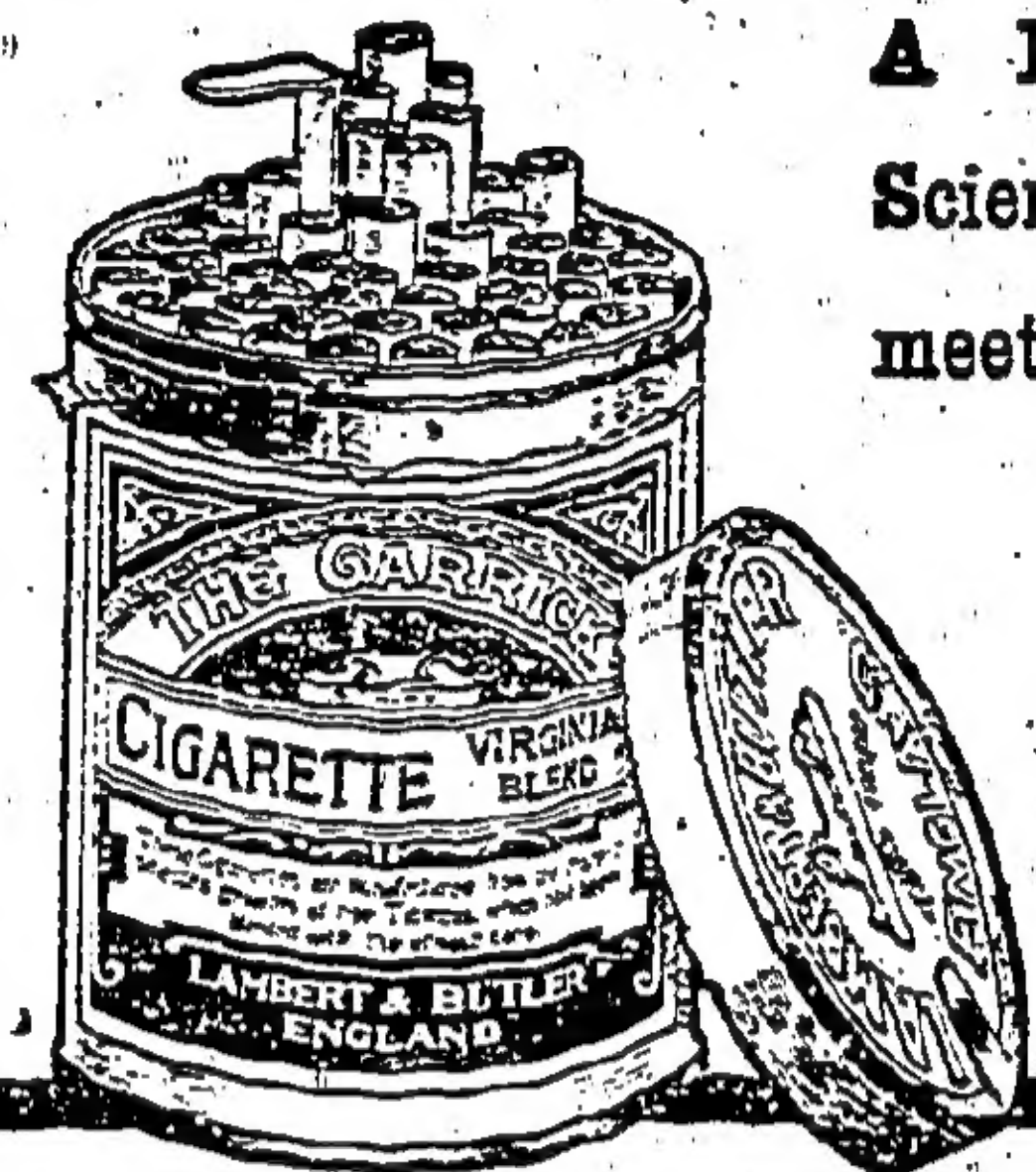
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**LOST BALLOONISTS.****UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.****OFFICERS AT BLOWS.**After fighting snow, ice, and  
starvation in the Canadian wilds,  
Naval Lieutenants Farrell and Hinton  
celebrated their return to civilisation  
by fighting each other. It was  
the greatest story for the New York  
reporters and cinema operators, who  
had encamped at Mattice (Ontario) in  
a Pullman car in the railway siding,  
since Dr. Cook returned home from  
his alleged trip to the North Pole  
wearing a wreath of roses. Lieutenant  
Hinton, in a letter to his wife  
printed in the New York newspapers,  
asserted: "Farrell wanted us to cut  
his throat and to take his body for  
food, and asked us to go on and let him  
die." In the same letter Lieutenant  
Hinton wrote that later Lieutenant  
Farrell asked him, "For God's sake,  
what shall we do?" Hinton said he  
replied, "If you don't stop  
your d—d foolishness, brace  
up, and keep your trouble to  
yourself, it will be serious." Hinton  
wrote that this incident took place  
after Farrell "had offered up a prayer  
and was apologising for his sin."  
The letter also said, "Wait till you  
hear them singing my praise. I am  
given credit for pulling the party  
through."These extracts were shown to  
Lieutenant Farrell when the naval  
trio arrived at Mattice in dog-sleds  
escorted by Hudson Bay Indian em-  
ployees, and Farrell's face became  
livid. During fourteen days on the  
trail the men had been shut off from  
the world's news, and did not even  
know that their letters had reached  
home. When he read the condensed  
reports of the Hinton letters Farrell  
leaned forward, clenched his fist,  
and said, "It was Hinton who weak-  
ened; it was he who thought up of  
publishing this story of his trip; it was  
Hinton who hung back and lagged;  
it was I who helped him." Hinton  
warned Farrell that he should not  
talk for publication on the order of  
Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the  
Navy; whereupon Farrell shouted,  
"You dirty, little rat, I am going  
to break your face. Why did you  
lie, and why did you send that out?"  
Himself ignorant of what had hap-  
pened in the world in recent days,  
Hinton's face went white. He is  
described as a thin, angular fellow,  
aged 45, with powerful arms and a  
square, pugilistic jaw. "Listen,  
Steve," said Hinton, "I never did  
that." Yes, you did, you d—d  
brat," retorted his infuriated senior.  
It was a very brief "mix up"  
Farrell launched an uppercut which  
just missed, and Hinton parried, but  
a moment later he received a solar  
plexus punch, which knockedhim dizzy. Hinton made no further  
defence, and Farrell, dropping back,  
immediately apologised. The re-  
porters and the cinema men who  
witnessed the fray, which will be  
seen on the films in New York  
declare that Farrell's action was not  
the deed of a man looking for a  
fight. It was evident from what he  
told the newspaper men, that he con-  
sidered that his twenty-five years  
of service were attacked and that his  
conduct as a gentleman was im-  
pugned.**QUARREL ABOUT NEWS.**  
Lieutenant Hinton was a member  
of the crew of the naval seaplane  
No. 4 which flew across the Atlantic,  
and it was suggested by Lieutenant  
Farrell to the New York Times cor-  
respondent at Mattice that Lieut. Hinton  
was "spoiled" on that occasion by the  
permission of the Admiralty to  
him and other officers to sell their  
experiences to the Press. After the  
party's rescue by Indians the ques-  
tion was raised whether it would  
not be better to agree to refuse to  
be interviewed, and here, Lieutenant  
Farrell says, he argued that the ex-  
periences of navy men were the prop-  
erty of the public, and he felt that  
the navy service was harmed by any  
individual attempting to com-  
mercialise his part in any official  
undertaking. No agreement was  
reached.Lieutenant Kloor, who was in  
charge of the balloonists, is only 23  
years of age, but being a trained air  
officer, he was temporarily senior to  
Lieutenants Farrell and Hinton. In  
a statement from Mattice on arriving  
Lieutenant Kloor denied the story  
that Lieutenant Farrell offered to  
commit suicide, or asked to be killed.  
In Lieutenant Kloor's narrative, as  
told to Mr. Agassiz Clermont, the  
New York American's special cor-  
respondent, no reference is made to  
any desire on the part of Lieutenant  
Farrell to sacrifice his life, nor was  
there any mention of it in Lieut-  
enant Kloor's letters to Miss Alex-  
andra Flowerston, of New York, to  
whom he wrote.To the amazement of the small  
crowd at Mattice which had gathered  
to greet the adventurers, Lieutenant  
Farrell arrived walking in snow  
shoes, whereas Lieutenants Hinton  
and Kloor rode on a dog-sledge.  
Apart from reduced weight no man  
showed signs of hardship, partly  
because the weather has been the  
mildest experienced in Ontario  
for many years. The party's  
arrival was preceded by the  
return of several dog-sledge**A LIFE SAVER.**It is safe to say that Chamberlain's  
Cough and Whooping Cough Remedy has  
saved the lives of more people and  
relieved more suffering than any other  
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by all Chemists and Druggists.**WHERE WHISKY GOES.****MEDICINE FOR AMERICAN****"INFLUENZA."**"We hear well authenticated  
stories of 5,000 to 10,000 cases of  
Scottish whisky a week going to  
America," says Harper's Wine and  
Spirit Gazette.  
Sir James Stevenson, of the firm of  
John Walker and Sons, told a repre-  
sentative of The Daily Mail that the  
exports direct to the United States  
are not very large, but that there is a  
heavy demand from Mexico, Cuba,  
and other countries and no doubt  
some smuggling goes on. Before the  
United States went dry about  
100,000,000 gallons a year was con-  
sumed there, of which only about  
2,000,000 gallons was from Scotland.  
"It is a very good job the United  
States has gone dry, or there would  
not be enough whisky to go round,"  
he said.In support of the suggestion that  
smuggling goes on, statistics show  
that in December last 135,994 gal-  
lons of proof spirits were shipped from  
the United Kingdom to Canada,  
against 83,580 gallons in the pre-  
vious December, and the total quan-  
tity sent to the Dominion in 1920 was  
1,701,734 gallons, against 527,940  
gallons in 1919.A member of a leading whisky firm  
quoted by Harper's Wine and Spirit  
Gazette states: "Since the virtues  
of whisky as the finest specific known  
for the prevention and cure of in-  
fluenza have been medically recog-  
nised, this epidemic appears to have  
come into remarkable prominence in  
American domestic circles, if one may  
associate the epidemic in any way  
with the quantity of whisky being  
imported for medicinal use."expeditions in charge of  
newspaper correspondents. The  
first newsgatherer to get away from  
the balloonists, fifty miles uptrail,  
thoughtfully strewed the track with  
biscuits and cheese. When the dogs  
of rival newspapers came across the  
food they refused to move until they  
had devoured every morsel, thus  
delaying progress. Owing to this  
device, one bold scribe arrived several  
hours before all his competitors, only  
to find that the telegraph lines were  
jammed by correspondents who had  
remained at the base all the time!In answer to a message for the  
Canadian Air Department reporting  
the safe arrival of the American  
officers, Mr. Secretary Daniels sent  
the following message to Lieutenant  
Kloor, commander of the United  
States Navy balloonists: "Warmest  
congratulations. News of your safety  
received with immense relief. The  
Navy is proud of its intrepid air  
force, which you and your com-  
panions well represent."**NOTICES.****G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.****WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**

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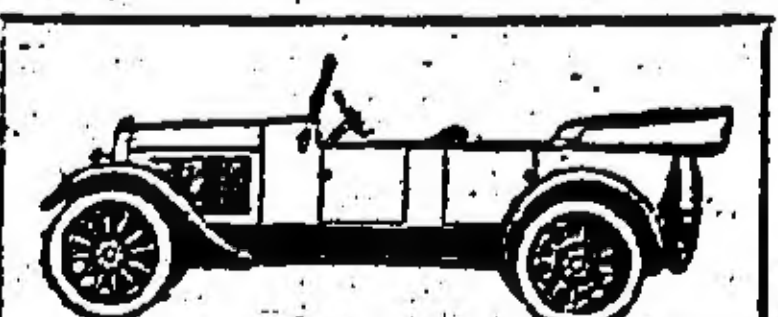
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## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1921.

### ASSETS.

The "opinions" of Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, C.B., M.V.O., touching the controversy as to what sort of ships, big or little, we should build in order to continue ruling the seas, are presumably entitled to respect. Opinions introduced by him incidentally, in the course of his argument, touching matters not technically naval, must stand on their merits. He says our fleet's job was to protect our trade, and to guard the wealth we had made; but now... our trade is disappearing, and we can't compete with any foreign country, not on account of not being asked, for tenders, but because there is no sufficient return in work for the high wages which are being paid. The capital of a country is principally the power of work of its people. This, as well as our gold, has passed from us. On that argument, China must be the wealthiest country in the world, for its people's power of work (for low wages) is well known to us. China should be the wealthiest nation, and have the biggest navy. The gallant officer in the same argument offers us the old figure of speech, that our navy is the cheapest insurance premium we could pay. Let us view that, and the argument already quoted, with the help of a parable. A certain man had many sons, whom he persuaded to work for him for next to nothing, on the argument that the wealth of the

family was theirs. In this way he became the head of the wealthiest family in all the world, and he took out heavy insurance on his wealth, the sons continuing to toil (for no wages) in order to keep up the premiums. They worked very hard, enjoyed very little (save the satisfaction of belonging to the wealthiest family in the world, which did not give them decent tobacco to smoke, nor any luxuries) and so they continued merely to exist. Then one day they woke up to the idea that such assets were not tangible. They demanded, and got, more comforts, and no doubt they did not work so hard. The old man's hoard dwindled, and his family ceased to be the wealthiest in the world, but it enjoyed life a bit better. "You can't eat your cake and have it," the old man told them; and they laughed. "What we eat we have," said they, "and there is no need to enrich the insurance company's shareholders for the sake of that we have eaten." But if you carry on this way, the family will become so poor that some rich creditor will come and take what's left. They laughed again, and pointed out that hoarding was the biggest temptation to covetous neighbours. "If we produce only what we consume, and ourselves consume what we produce, we need not go in fear of our neighbours," they said.

Thus we see the danger of figures of speech, of analogies, of parables. However, it is fair to point out that Vice-Admiral Kerr is for saving on insurance, and for economy in naval construction. He reckons that large expenditure now on naval construction will merely hasten our bankruptcy. Economy can help us back to solvency. He is for limitation, for abandonment of the now hopeless attempt to maintain supremacy as regards tonnage. He believes our best interests lie in cementing our friendship with the U.S.A. We agree.

### EATS.

One usual characteristic of a city where there are numerous employees, working too far from their homes to go home for tiffin, is the number of facilities for good and cheap meals. Hongkong has these employees all right, but what of the "eats"? Here, where food-stuffs are abundant and cheap, how do they fare? As well as we used to do in the days of *consule Neoboldus*, the days of the Owl and the Silver Grill? Not on your bank-book! Forget it, if that's your brand of dream. At one place they sell tickets for cash in advance, and then shut down for a couple of days, afterwards declining to honour their tickets on the pretext that the business has changed hands. At another the service is the worst in the world, the "boys" competing which can be most insolent and negligent. At another they raise the tariff every few months, and pay big dividends. At another the meal consists entirely of hors d'oeuvres. And so on.

Talking of this to a man who helps to manage one of these delusive chow houses, he explained that there is "no profit in catering." The Government takes a hand when there is a housing shortage, a motor-bus shortage, or what not. What's it going to do about the Tiffin Shortage?

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One fatal case of small-pox, Chinese, was reported yesterday.

A Chinese was killed yesterday at the reclamation work at Kowloon.

The approaching wedding is announced of Mr. Herbert Wilson to Miss Barbara Primrose en route from England by the "Karmala."

A challenge has been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Shamen Tennis Club from Hongkong, proposing a series of Tennis, Golf, Billiards and Bowling matches between teams representing the Navy and Shamen, to be played probably this week end.

An Australian paper publishes the following:—The Governor-General has received from the Governor of the Straits Settlements the following cablegram:—"Many young men are arriving in the Colony from Australia in expectation of obtaining employment. I would be glad if you would make it known that there are openings for employment in the Malay Peninsula owing to the position of the rubber and tin industries, and I would advise intending emigrants not to come here."

A correspondent writes in a home paper:—I came across the following, and thought it might interest the harassed housewife to know what the price of food was in the "good old days." It is the fare provided at the dinner of the barber-surgeons and the wax and tallow chandlers, held in Newcastle, October 28, 1478.—2 loins of veal, 8d; 2 loins of mutton, 8d; 1 loin of beef, 4d; 2 legs of mutton, 2d; 1 pig, 6d; 1 capon, 6d; 1 rabbit, 2d; 1 dozen pigeons, 7d; 1 goose, 4d; 1 gross of eggs, 8d; galls, wine 1s. 4d; 8 galls, ale, 1s. 6d; total, 7s. 6d. How times have changed!

### TRUCULENT COOLIE.

COMPRADORE ASSAULTED.

### THEFT OF LIQUOR.

A coolie employed by Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindell at the instance of Mr. G. N. Tinson, solicitor for Mr. Lam Chi Lok, compradore of the firm with (1) assault on February 19, (2) intimidation, and (3) larceny of two bottles of Dennis Mounies liqueur brandy and one bottle of Gordon's dry gin, the property of the firm, or in the alternative, unlawful possession of the liquor.

Mr. Lam Chi Lok said that on February 19 when remonstrated with defendant in connection with this work the latter assaulted him with a piece of packing case wood, and seized a hammer but was prevented from using it by other employees of the firm. On a previous occasion defendant had threatened to stab the witness to death if he dismissed him.

After hearing other evidence the Magistrate said that the threats did not appear to him to have been serious. Therefore he would discharge the defendant on that count. The assault he was satisfied had been committed and he would impose a fine of \$10, or in default 14 days' hard labour. The charge of larceny had also been proved. He would take a serious view of the offence in view of the fact that the defendant was an employee of the firm and had betrayed the trust, however big or small, which had been placed in him. On this count he would pass sentence of three months' hard labour, this sentence to run consecutively with the other if the fine were not paid. The Magistrate was informed that the defendant was a time expired banished, and gave instructions for him to be banished again after jail.

### SPECIAL CABLE.

#### STRAITS ACCIDENT.

#### SIX TOWKAYS DROWNED.

#### BRITISH AGENT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, March 1.  
Mr. Humphreys, British Agent in Trengganu, narrowly escaped drowning while joining a steamer at Trengganu. The surf boat overturned and six towkays were drowned. Mr. Humphreys was washed ashore clinging to a box.

### OBITUARY.

#### MR. E. M. HYNDMAN.

Deep regret will greet the announcement of the death at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, of Mr. Eugene M. Hyndman, of No. 3, Bellios Terrace, and father of the well-known and popular Hyndman brothers, footballers, of St. Joseph's College. The deceased, who died at the ripe age of 60 years, arrived in the Colony about three years ago from Shanghai where he had lived for many years and was widely known and respected. He was about in apparent good health last week but on Sunday was taken ill from kidney trouble and was immediately removed to the hospital, where he passed peacefully away yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. The deceased leaves a widow and a family of two daughters and eight sons to mourn his loss. Much sympathy was felt for them in their bereavement. Both his daughters are married and are living in Hongkong. Of the sons, only two, Messrs E. P. and E. R. Hyndman, employed by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and the Kowloon Docks respectively, are here. The others are scattered in various parts of the world. The funeral took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended.

#### MRS. A. C. PLANT.

It is our sad duty to-day to announce the death at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, following the death of her husband on board the Blue Funnel s.s. "Teresias," of Mrs. A. C. Plant.

Captain and Mrs. Plant were on their way home from Shanghai when two days out of port Captain Plant died of double pneumonia. The shock caused Mrs. Plant's health to collapse and she was confined to bed throughout the voyage to Hongkong. On arrival here she was removed to hospital where she died yesterday from pneumonia contracted while nursing her husband, aggravated by shock.

The funeral of both husband and wife will take place at Happy Valley this afternoon, passing the Monument at 4.20 p.m. At the wish of Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, the Navy will be represented at the funeral, as a tribute to the valuable services Captain Plant rendered to H.M. gunboats on the Yangtze as pilot etc. The mercantile marine and the various shipping offices should also be well represented.

Travelling in the company of Captain and Mrs. Plant were two young Chinese girls whom they had adopted and were taking to England to be educated. It is understood that in the meantime Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are looking after the two girls pending inquiry into what provision has been made for them by their deceased guardians.

The death of Captain and Mrs. Plant is made doubly painful by the fact that the former, who was 57 years old, was returning home for good on well-earned retirement.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cockroach Nuisance.—We sympathize with your troubles, but are unable to print your letter owing to its too highly technical terminology. The recipe you offer would be of no use to our readers, who are not that sort. Have you tried posting up notices, in English and Chinese, warning the cockroaches against trespass? Our printing department could supply you with attractive samples. Watson's by the way, sell a thing called "Exterminator" which we hear is most effective.

### RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured for more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### CATTLE DISEASE.

#### KOWLOON RINDERPEST OUTBREAK.

#### SANITARY BOARD DISCUSSION.

Rinderpest at Kowloon was the principal subject discussed at the fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board held in the Boardroom, Post Office Building, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. G. R. Sayer presided, and there were present Dr. W. T. Pearce (M.O.H.), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins (Director of Public Works), Mr. G. C. Alabaster, Dr. Koch, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. S. W. Tso and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

Mr. Mackenzie (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon), submitted a report on an outbreak of rinderpest in a cattle shed at Chulie, but made no mention as to the number of cattle affected by the disease.

Dr. Ozorio asked what measures had been taken to secure the inoculation of cattle found to be infected with rinderpest?

The Chairman replied that one of the cattle owners had secured serum and, he understood, was inoculating his cattle.

Mr. Alabaster: What are the others doing?

The Chairman replied that he had received no further information on that point.

Dr. Ozorio urged that the Board should go into the matter very thoroughly. Personally, he considered the outbreak a blessing in disguise because it showed up the defects of the present system of notification. He considered that the bye-laws should be modified to such an extent that rinderpest should be placed on a similar footing in regard to notification as infectious diseases. He believed that at the present time, owners were not compelled to report any cases that might occur. If notification of rinderpest was placed on a similar basis to that of infectious diseases then they would be able to prevent cattle moving from an infected area to a uninfected one, and thus prevent the transmission of rinderpest germs. Dr. Ozorio drew attention to Section 11 of the bye-laws in which it was provided that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon should visit all premises where animals were kept, and said that before they could ask the Veterinary Surgeon to do this the Board must first of all be aware that such disease existed. If they placed the onus on cattle owners to report any cases that occurred both the Board and the Veterinary Surgeon would be in a better position to tackle the question. He considered that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon should be more get-at-able so that the owners of cattle who happened to discover disease among their herds could immediately communicate with him and ask for his advice on paying a small fee. With regard to serum, which it was not possible to get on the occasion of the last epidemic, he asked the Board to recommend to the Government that a stock of serum be kept available by the Government Bacteriologist. So far as he was aware it would not cost the Government very much.

Mr. Alabaster said he certainly thought the Colony ought not to be dependent on Manila, Shanghai or other places for supplies of the necessary serum. There ought to be a stock available to all cattle owners who might need it. It had been a custom in the past to treat these cases confidentially with the idea that if it was spread abroad too much that the disease existed, while doing no particular good, they might be doing a great deal of harm to a business which was coping with the disease in every way. In this case they knew that the farms affected, or one of them at least, had asked that it should be informed whenever an outbreak took place, and he thought that the request was reasonable. In fact he was of the opinion that both requests were reasonable, that they should know when there were neighbouring outbreaks and that they should be able to obtain from some source of supply in the Colony whatever serum they needed.

The Chairman considered that the present bye-laws regarding notification quite met Dr. Ozorio's point. It was provided, under Section 14, that every person having in his possession or under his control an animal suffering from infectious disease should with all practical speed notify the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

Mr. Alabaster: They do not mind whether you tell the police or whom you tell. They want you to tell them. The Chairman replied that he was merely answering Dr. Ozorio's question.

Dr. Ozorio said what he was driving at was that people would say that they did not know these animals were suffering from the disease, and he urged that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon should be more get-at-able.

The Chairman replied that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was con-

### DESPONDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily cured by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### A LAWYER'S PARADISE.

#### BOMBAY FONDNESS FOR LITIGATION.

Bombay, Feb. 1.—Litigation in Bombay is rapidly increasing. Figures just issued show that last year over 5,000 cases were instituted in the original side of the High Court and the money involved amounts to nearly eight crores of rupees, as compared with only two crores for the previous year.

The total receipts of the year from all the Civil and Criminal Courts has risen from 47 lakhs to 63 lakhs and the charges from 44 to 50 lakhs.

Only 13 per cent. of the cases resulted in favour of the defendants.

Dr. Koch said he was strongly of the opinion that the onus of reporting cases rested with the owners. He quite agreed with the Chairman that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was accessible. He could not be expected to go round every day looking for suspicious cases of infectious disease. The best plan would be to penalise owners for not reporting cases.

The Chairman agreed. As a matter of fact the Veterinary Surgeon was required under Bye-Law 11 to visit these premises, and he did so continuously. He had asked the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon if he had any reason to suspect any particular owner was not carrying out the onus placed upon him in regard to notifying disease, and he replied in the negative. Rinderpest, as a matter of fact, broke out very suddenly. With regard to the supply of serum it was, of course, fully understood the Government had never undertaken to supply it. Whether or not the Board considered the Government should supply it was another matter. No doubt the policy which the Government had followed hitherto had been similar to that laid down in the United Kingdom, where owners provided their own insurance. If the Board wished to make any recommendations to the Government he thought the Government would be glad to consider them.

Mr. Tso expressed the opinion that the owners were liable to report cases that occurred. He did not see any harm in notifying all the other farmers that an outbreak had occurred in a certain place instead of advertising in the newspapers.

The Chairman mentioned that the Department had a certain responsibility in the matter. They had to see to it that in cases in which premises were infected, no animals were removed.

Dr. Koch asked the Medical Officer to give his opinion on the matter. In cases where an epidemic broke out sporadically it was rather a tall order to call upon the Government to supply things that might not be necessary for a long period. These outbreaks had only been of quite recent date.

Dr. Pearce said he was sorry he could not give the Board any idea of the cost of providing anti-rinderpest serum. He knew it was not an easy matter to prepare serum and that it could only be prepared by people who thoroughly understood it. It did not appear to him that it was a matter that the Government should be called upon to undertake inasmuch as cattle-keeping in the Colony was certainly not a stable industry. The Dairy Farm, for example, being an extremely important business concern from the public health point of view, had for many years past undertaken the preparation of its own anti-rinderpest serum, and unless the farmer undertook to provide his own serum it was not likely that the serum would be efficient. If the Government undertook to provide it, it would involve maintaining a very considerable expert staff. Up to the present there had not been any particular call from the Dairy Farm for the Government to adopt the system. Inoculation of animals was in the nature of an insurance and that insurance must be left to the owners. It was generally found that for an insurance against rinderpest a very expensive premium had to be paid. Consequently farmers took the risk in so many years of losing a number of their animals rather than paying a high premium for the sake of protecting their herd for one year. Every time they introduced new animals they would have to inoculate them. Most of the farmers, in Kowloon particularly, were familiar with rinderpest, and they knew that there was a serum which rendered the animals more or less immune from the disease, but they were quite willing to go on year after year without adopting the system, and when an outbreak did occur they protested because the Government had not provided them with serum and insurance which they themselves had neglected to do.

The discussion then ended. Other business was of a purely formal character.

### HONGKONG ART CLUB.

#### INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

#### LOCAL SCENES DEPICTED.

Justly reported to be one of the most lovely spots on earth, Hongkong is nevertheless without a picture gallery or any suitable place where the general public may see the work of those artists who from time to time place on paper or canvas a permanent record of those scenes which delight our eyes from sunny morn till dewy eve. We have our Banks and Public Buildings, and we have a lovely fountain which apologises for a plastered theatre and Town Hall, but it rests with a few artistic spirits, known as The Hongkong Art Club, to collect together each month the efforts of its members and place them on show for one short afternoon.

The first meeting of the Spring Session of this Club took place on Monday afternoon when somewhere between thirty and forty drawings were exhibited. The subject was "Craft Afloat" and voting for the best picture went in favour of a moonlight effect by Mr. Cole. Mrs. Macpherson's "New Year's Day at Chung Shan" depicted a lively scene of red flags amidst a forest of masts. Col. Loring contributed a fine canvas in usual style. Mr. Bion sent two pictures. One attempted to represent junk as Spanish Galleons. The other was a picture of a large junk in Hongkong Harbour. Capt. Purvis exhibited a number of small but beautifully executed oil paintings of the locality. The open subject was voted in favour of Mr. Trambitzky who displayed a very fine specimen of still life in water colour. This artist is a clever craftsman who understands his medium thoroughly. A copy of an Old Master by Mr. Hodgson was very good. Miss Birkova showed a Portrait and a sketch of the porch of the Fanning Ladies' Club House and Mrs. Britton's cleverly illustrated booklet, Mr. Wild's small water colour sketch of a battleship in a heavy sea, Mr. Cole's three sketches, and Mr. Bion two charming sketches of a Kowloon flower garden and country road scene which are typical of his work in water-colours and good to see. Lady Stubbs, the President of the Art Club, was not able to be present on this occasion but her presence is anticipated at the next exhibition to be held at Mrs. A. R. Lowe's house on the 21st inst. (Contributed).

### THEATRE ROYAL.

#### WARWICK COMPANY.

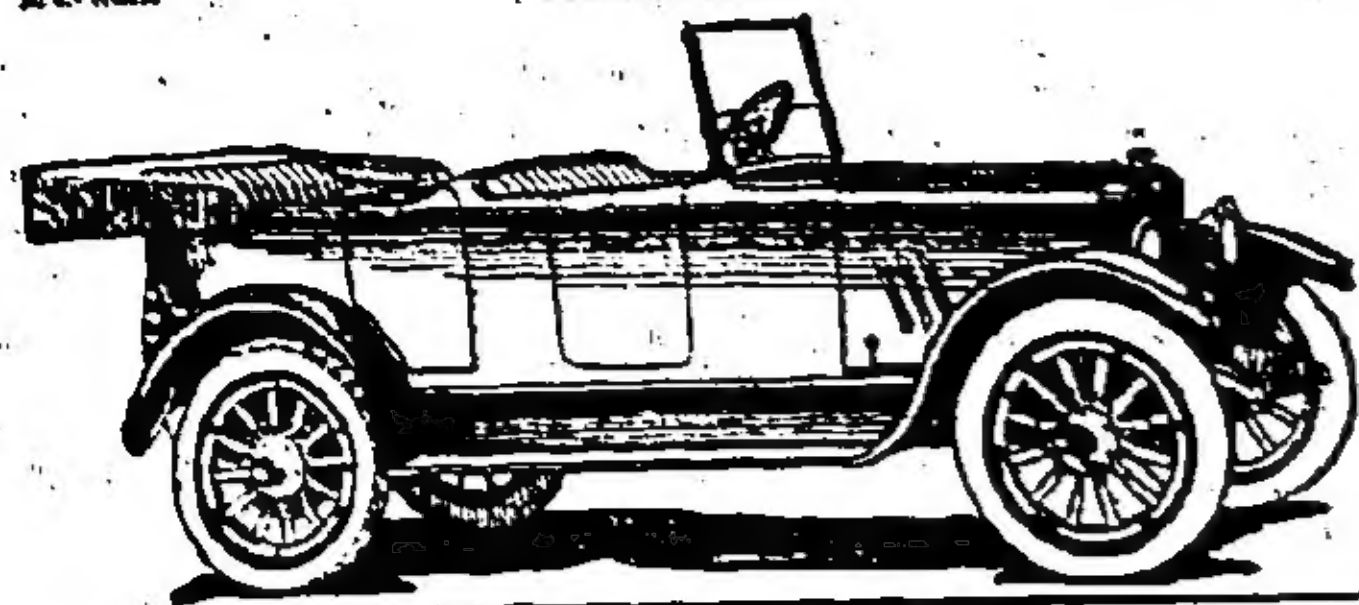
#### A BERNARD SHAW COMEDY.

A very cordial reception greeted the popular Warwick Comedy Company in the Theatre Royal last night when they opened their brief return season to Hongkong with one of Bernard Shaw's most delightful "Plays Pleasant," "Arms and the Man," in which the satire that underlies the brilliant wit could not by any stretch of the most fevered imagination be said to conceal any of those snares so feared by those critics and playgoers, who, in the author's words, are so obsessed by my strained legendary reputation that they approach my plays in a condition which is really one of derangement, and are quite unable to conceive a play of mine as anything but a trap baited with paradoxes, and designed to compass their ethical perversion and intellectual confusion." Last night's delicious comedy, the plot of which should be, too well known to require repetition, simply proved the absurdity of that fallacious attitude, an attitude incidentally which provoked Shaw to remark that if it were possible he should put forward all his plays anonymously, or "hire some less disturbing person, as Bacon is said to have hired Shakspeare, to father his plays for him."

The greatest credit is due to the players for the skill with which they portrayed their respective roles. Mr. Thorpe Mayne was practical and incisive as the prosaic Swiss, Captain Blunckli. In excellent contrast was Miss Joan Mayne whose admirable sense of the burlesque in the exacting role of Raina, the intensely romantic young woman, won her frequent applause. Equally effective was Miss Bearix Wynn as Louka, the proud and handsome servant girl defiant of her servility to the point of insolence, Miss Muriel Aked ably played the part of Catharine Petkoff, the imperiously energetic mountain farmer's wife, with social aspirations. Mr. Dudley Howarth skilfully portrayed the varying moods of the handsome Major Sergius Saranoff, whose susceptible imagination leads him into unexpected paths. Excellent also was the part of Nicola, the menial with the "soul of a servant," as played by Mr. Tom Fenwick. Mr. Frank Wheatley made the most of the amusing part of the "cheerful, excitable, unpolished" Major Paul Petkoff. To-night the Company will play "The Last Act," a play written by Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne and his wife, both members of the Warwick Comedy Company, which is to be presented in London shortly.



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## SPORT.

## SHOOTING.

## "TITANIA" v. D. COY. WILTS.

The following are the scores of a match shot off between H.M.S. "Titania" and Wilt's "D" Coy at the Stonecutters Range on February 11 resulting in a win for H.M.S. "Titania".

H.M.S. "TITANIA"	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Blackford	44	42	39	125
Scutt	41	40	38	120
Tapley	41	41	38	120
Barker	37	40	35	112
Peakett	39	33	35	107
Edmonds	32	35	38	105
Sigsworth	34	34	34	102
Taylor	32	31	31	94
Total	387			

## WILTS "D" COY.

WILTS "D" COY.	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Cheesely	31	24	27	82
Smith	36	40	35	111
Halloway	38	37	26	101
Drew	30	36	25	92
Mayne	36	32	21	89
R. C. Smith	36	37	22	95
Timworth	31	26	24	81
Hodges	30	22	23	75
Total	716			

The following is the result of a match shot off between H.M.S. "Hawkins" and H.M.S. "Alacrity" at the Stonecutters Range on 25th February, resulting in a win for H.M.S. "Hawkins". The scores were as follows:

H.M.S. "HAWKINS"	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Charlesworth	38	41	39	118
Horton	40	40	34	114
Trowbridge	33	41	35	109
Bishop	35	36	35	106
Nose	34	36	31	101
Chapman	33	32	34	99
Dames	25	28	35	88
Miller	33	30	23	86
Total	831			

## H.M.S. "ALACRITY."

H.M.S. "ALACRITY"	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Hewlett	44	46	30	120
Seymour	41	32	36	109
Walkey	43	36	22	101
Hale	31	29	100	
Jervis	36	23	99	
Stenner	20	23	81	
Silcox	31	29	21	81
Semard	25	33	19	77
Total	777			

The following is the result of a match shot off between H.M.S. "Hawkins" and H.M.S. "Curlew" at the Stonecutters Range on February 27, resulting in a win for H.M.S. "Curlew". The scores were as follows:

H.M.S. "HAWKINS"	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Beauchamp	39	40	43	122
Charlesworth	32	43	42	117
Bishop	36	43	37	116
Miller	41	38	34	113
Horton	31	37	40	108
Hudson	41	35	27	103
Chapman	31	35	26	92
Trowbridge	24	35	32	91
Total	862			

## H.M.S. "CURLEW."

H.M.S. "CURLEW"	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Spencer	40	46	37	123
Dew	41	44	32	117
Carpenter	41	36	38	115
Morgan	38	44	31	113
Morgan	42	35	32	109
Telford	35	35	33	103
Passmore	37	39	27	103
Cox	33	27	33	93
Total	876			

## BILLIARDS.

## HO KOM-TONG CUPS.

Playing at the Palace Hotel last night, J. Parkes (-200) beat R. A. Tyrrell (-100), 250-184. Highest breaks: Parkes, 21 (twice), 20 (twice), 16 (twice); Tyrrell, 20, 16.

Owing to illness W. Pitt failed to turn up in his game with W. J. Drew and the latter therefore qualifies for the next round.

TO-NIGHT'S GAMES.  
6 p.m.—J. P. Wilson (-200) v. D. Urquhart (-125).  
9 p.m.—W. Smith (-100) v. A. J. Osmond (-300).

## TENNIS.

## H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Play began yesterday in the various events of the open and Club tennis tournaments at the Hongkong Cricket Club. There was only one match in the open doubles, when Sidney Ng and Y. C. Chow played Wong Po Keung and V. Yvanovitch. This event resolved itself into a practice match for the second pair, for they completely outclassed their opponents and played with the abandon of born confidence. Chow showed flashes of brilliancy, but his partner "couldn't hit a thing." Both Wong and Yvanovitch are seen at their best in a match of this sort, and Wong's lightning drives, seldom to be seen when his opponents are more dangerous, showed what a sterling player he might become if he would not indulge in an excess of safety play in his harder matches. The losers got two games only in the three sets, and those, though they fought hard, were due in a considerable measure to the temporary lapses of the winners. Score 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

Wong and Yvanovitch, I understand, succeeded in beating every pair opposed to them in the trial matches for the selection of the Hongkong team in the late Interport matches, and should go very far in this tournament. They combine very well, and the difference of their styles is an asset to them as a doubles pair.

The semi-finalists in the Doubles event should be—Ng Sze Kwong and M. P. Choa v. Wong Po Keung and V. Yvanovitch in the top bracket, S. Rumjahn and O. Rumjahn v. E. Abraham and J. Stalker in the other.

In the Open Singles it is impossible to make any forecast until the players have been seen in action, except that if Ng Sze Kwong can repeat his last year's match with M. W. Lo he should find not much difficulty later. But he has not played much since the Interport.

This afternoon at 4.30 p.m. H. Krebs and E. E. Brown play Ng Sze Kwong and M. P. Choa. This match will be interesting in that it will be possible to compare their form with that of Wong and Yvanovitch, their probable opponents in the Semi-Final—A PLAYER.

## K.C.C. GOLF.

## MEAD SHIELD.

The final of the above competition was played on Sunday last (36 holes) over King's Park course. This shield has been presented by the Club to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. N. Moore Mead, and is to be competed for annually under Championship conditions. The first honour falls to Mr. D. J. Mackenzie who beat Mr. B. D. Evans in last Sunday's Final by 8 up and 7 to play. Mr. Evans has a good many holes in the morning by not having the knowledge of the Greens. His opponent has not improved in this respect in the afternoon, at the turn he was 9 down. He played pluckily after tiffin and with a good round for the first 9 holes of 40 reduced the lead. Mr. Mackenzie is to be congratulated upon being the first to have his name inscribed on the shield which on Sunday's play he justly deserved. His driving from the tee was the main feature of the game.

1920 "BOGEY" COMPETITION.  
By beating Mr. J. Parkes in the replay (they tied the Sunday before) J. Stalker secured this trophy on Sunday last.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

## 2ND DIVISION TABLE.

Below is the table of results of the 2nd division of the H.K. League up to and including February 26—

Goals	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.	A.	P.
R.G.A. Res.	15	12	2	1	63	13	26
St. Joseph's	11	9	1	1	33	7	19
United	14	8	1	5	26	26	17
Oilers United	14	7	3	4	25	16	17
Kowloon	15	6	5	4	25	20	17
South China	15	7	1	7	29	24	15
Carlisle	12	6	1	5	20	12	13
Indians	15	5	0	10	18	35	10
Staffs	13	3	2	8	20	31	8
Club Res.	14	3	0	11	14	25	6
Punjabis	16	3	0	13	14	77	6

## BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, and expectorates and assists Nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

## WHAT THE GERMAN COUNTER PROPOSALS MEAN.

## "LUDICROUSLY INADEQUATE."

LONDON, March 1.

Mr. Lloyd George opened the conference by announcing that the Allies had decided to consider (1) reparations and (2) disarmament. Herr von Simons then spoke, the conference adjourning after two hours. The Germans left first, Herr von Simons looking pale and troubled. The Allies met at Downing Street in the afternoon.

## VON SIMONS' STATEMENT.

LONDON, March 1.

The German counter proposals were presented by Herr von Simons who said that after deducting the reparations already paid from the 50 milliards of gold marks which was the capitalised value of the Paris annuities, 30 milliards remained which should be raised by international loans. Germany would first issue a loan of eight milliards to be offered for subscription at low interest in all international markets and exempt from taxes in all the issuing countries, Germany guaranteeing service and redemption. Furthermore, Germany would in the next five years pay an annuity of a milliard of gold marks. Germany was also ready to cooperate in the reconstruction of the devastated areas. The German Government considered these proposals fully covered the principle of giving the Allies participation in Germany's economic improvement which the Allies sought to secure by a tax on German exports.

## "PARIS PROPOSALS IMPRACTICABLE."

Herr von Simons, in a statement to the conference, declared at the outset that the Paris proposals were impracticable economically and financially. Germany was prepared to go to the limit of her possibilities in the event of her economic improvement. Any lesser deduction than 20 milliards, which was Germany's estimate of the reparations already paid, would necessitate payment exceeding anything that could be reasonably expected of her economic improvement. He suggested the appointment of a mixed commission of experts to ascertain the exact value of the reparations paid. Since it was impossible to raise the total payable after foregoing deduction by a single international loan, Germany would begin the financing part by issuing eight milliards, the redemption of which would begin after five years with one per cent rising to 1½ per cent annually, Germany guaranteeing the holders and the security necessary for service of the loan.

## INTERNATIONAL LOAN PROPOSED.

Germany's payment of five annuities would be covered by deliveries in kind based on free intercourse of German and Allied industries. The value of Germany's work in reconstructing devastation should be reckoned against the annuities. The amount of Germany's reparations debt not immediately covered by an international loan should carry five per cent interest against which interest the five annuities should be reckoned to May 1, 1926. The amount of interest remaining uncovered should be added to the capital account on May 1, 1926 without calculating the compound interest. All further provision for financing the remaining reparations debt of Germany should be reserved for future arrangements, especially as regards redemption, which would not begin before May 1, 1926. Additional instalments would be financed by means of international loans.

## WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS OF OCCUPATION.

The conditions of Article 431 of the Treaty of Versailles, namely the withdrawal of the troops of occupation should operate when the payments defined in the foregoing two sections were made. All payments to be made by Germany under parts 8 and 9 of the Treaty of Versailles, namely the reparations and financial clauses, shall be considered made, also delivery of the proceeds from destroyed war materials and Germany's obligation to submit to liquidation and the retention of German private property in Allied countries. Herr von Simons concluded in offering the foregoing proposals: "It is understood that the plebiscite in Upper Silesia will decide in favour of Germany and Upper Silesia will remain German. Also the commerce of the world will be freed from existing impediments and economic freedom and quality of rights will be established throughout."

## COUNTER PROPOSALS SUMMARISED.

LONDON, March 1.

The Allies, especially the French and Italians, were considerably surprised at the ludicrously inadequate German counter proposals which summarised mean that £1,500,000,000 is payable in 32 years compared with the Paris decision of £11,300,000,000 payable in 42 years, plus an export tax. Indeed, M. Briand, expressed the opinion that acceptance of such an offer would mean the Allies paying their own debts. Under the belief that this is not the final word Germany is willing to make concessions but she has not improved the unfavourable impression created. It is universally realised that further negotiation on the basis of that would be futile. The Allies have decided to consult their juridical and military advisers to-morrow and draft a categorical reply which will be handed to the Germans on Thursday. The Germans confess disappointment and already are talking of returning home as they are unable to offer more. Meanwhile one prominent German has promised Reuter they will not do anything rash.

## GERMANY'S MISUNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, March 1.

After Herr von Simons had presented a long statement on the counter proposals he proposed to read a detailed memorandum, when Mr. Lloyd George interposed and said that if Herr Simons thought it worth while to put in the documents he could do so but in view of his general declaration Mr. Lloyd George could not conceal from him that the German Government appeared to have a complete misunderstanding of the realities of the position. The Allies had already agreed that the proposal made was one they could not examine or discuss as an alternative to the Paris proposal.

LONDON, March 2.

Reuter understands from French quarters in London that the Allied proposals in the event of Germany not agreeing to the Allied terms include the levying of 50 per cent on sales from Germany in Allied countries the establishment of special customs which will economically separate the left bank of the Rhine from the rest of Germany, the occupation of the coal ports on the right bank of the Rhine, and as a last resort the seizure of the customs.

## TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 1.

M. Krassin is expected in London to-night. The Slangh Trading Company has signed an agreement with Krassin to supply Russia with many reconstructed motor lorries immediately the Anglo-Russian agreement has been signed.

## KING OF MONTENEGRO DEAD.

ATHENS, March 2.

Nicholas, King of Montenegro is dead.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SATURDAY BANKING HOURS.

By agreement between the Exchange Banks, SATURDAY BANKING HOURS in Hongkong, beginning on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1921, will be as follows—  
From 9.30 a.m. to 12 NOON only.  
For all Banking Business.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1921.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

It is proposed to hold the above on BOAT RACE DAY, March 30th. Members of the two Universities who wish to attend, are asked to send their names, with colleges and dates, to CAPTAIN WARREN, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 19th March, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 19th March, to SATURDAY, 26th March, 1921, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, March 4, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m. at Hon Shan Godown, Kennedy Town, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNED), 7 Bales Tanned Hides (all more or less damaged by sea-water).

Terms—Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers. Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "KITANO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWNS Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 6th March, 1921, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within two days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, March 2, 1921.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the CHINA MAIL, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

As an indication of the progress of the Chinese girls who were but recently regarded as degraded and according to an old Chinese saying "She who is illiterate is virtuous," a Cantonese girl has been appointed to fill the post of a clerk in the secretariat of the Parliament now in Canton. Information from members of the Parliament has it that as soon as there are other vacancies in the secretariat, more girls will be appointed. The official announcement of this first appointment of a girl creates considerable interest among the people especially educationalists and agitators for co-education. Additional impetus has been given by the members of the Women Welfare Society which is interested in introducing girls to all positions in the government, the railways and other industrial enterprises.

## NOTICES.

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Tan San raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old friend of olden days. Would have waived the flagon of wine away And contented himself as any man can With bubbling sparkling, cool Tan San.

Tan San can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars and Clubs in the Far East.

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## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Shallings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

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## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS.

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).  
From Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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Regular Sailings to  
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S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" .....Sailing about the end of March.

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FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through bills of lading.  
S.S. "HUNGARIA" .....Sailing on or about 8th March.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" .....Sailing on or about 15th March.  
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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S.S. "MIOTUN MARU" .....Sailing on or about 6th March.

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SEATTLE MARU—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SIAM MARU (taking Passengers)—Monday, 11th March.

INDUS MARU (taking Passengers)—Monday, 22nd March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

SHENEN MARU—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan taking cargo to OYAHAMA POINT U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

ALABAMA MARU—Wednesday, 8th March.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

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SWATOW AND SINGAPORE .....HONGKONG Mar. 3, at 10 a.m.  
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI .....KANSU Mar. 3, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI .....SINGAPORE Mar. 5, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN .....YINCHOW Mar. 5, at 10 a.m.  
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW .....TIENTSIN Mar. 5, at 8 p.m.  
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S.S. "EURYPYLUS" .....Sailing date 2nd March.

S.S. "KENTUCKY" .....Sailing date 6th March.

S.S. "LAERTES" .....Sailing date 22nd March.

S.S. "SWAZI" .....Sailing date 19th April.

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Empress of Asia .....Mar. 31

Empress of Russia .....Apr. 7

Empress of Japan .....Apr. 23

Empress of Asia .....May 17

Empress of Russia .....May 26

Empress of Japan .....June 11

Empress of Asia .....June 13

Empress of Russia .....June 13

Empress of Japan .....July 7

Empress of Asia .....July 21

Empress of Russia .....Aug. 8

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as suggested as the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or other for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings to America to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such reservations.

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DEPARTURE

HAIPHONG .....Capt. W. C. Passmore. FRIDAY, 4th Mar., at Noon.

HAIPHONG .....Capt. W. Cooper. TUESDAY, 8th Mar., at Noon.

HAIPHONG .....Capt. A. E. Stewart. FRIDAY, 11th Mar., at Noon.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## VESSELS DUE.

## FROM SHANGHAI.

Mar. 4—P. & O. Kaohgar.

5—B. F. Kentucky.

7—B. F. Helenat.

11—J.C.I.L. Tientsin.

21—B. F. Tientsin.

22—B. F. Kaohgar.

Apr. 4—B. F. Kaohgar.

11—B. F. Kaohgar.

18—B. F. Kaohgar.

June 4—B. F. Kaohgar.

July 4—B. F. Kaohgar.

8—B. F. Kaohgar.

May 2—B. F. Kaohgar.

FROM JAPAN.

Mar. 2—N. Y. K. Toyooka Maru.

3—N. Y. K. Anyo Maru.

4—N. Y. K. Toyama Maru.

5—N. Y. K. Fushimi Maru.

6—B. F. St. Albans.

10—B. F. Stentor.

13—B. F. Arratoon Apar.

17—J.C.I.L. Tientsin.

18—B. F. Tientsin.

22—B. F. Kaohgar.

27—B. F. Kaohgar.

28—B. F. Kaohgar.

Apr. 4—B. F. Kaohgar.

7—B. F. Kaohgar.

11—B. F. Kaohgar.







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## KINGS OF ETHIOPIA.

## INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

## ANCIENT BURIAL PLACES.

One of the most interesting facts recorded in the eighteenth annual report of the work of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, is the location by Dr. G. Reisner, of Harvard University, of Kurru, a few miles down stream from Jebel Barkal, on the right bank of the river, as the burial place of the founders of the Ethiopian Dynasty, which has an important bearing on the hitherto little-known history of the Twentieth Egyptian Dynasty.

Having practically completed the excavation of the Nuri Pyramid group in the last two seasons, Dr. Reisner turned in the winter of 1918-19 to the royal cemetery at Kurru. Here he discovered the family burial place of the founders of the Ethiopian Dynasty, and of their ancestors. The tombs of the Kings of Egypt and Ethiopia, Piankhi, Shabaka, Shabataka, and Tanutamun were discovered, together with those of several of their Queens, the fifth King Tirhaka having been buried at Nuri. Sixteen still earlier tombs "of the ancestors of Piankhi" were also found, but of the latter, representing five or six generations, unfortunately not a single name has survived.

**CEMETERY OF HORSE GRAVES.**  
The objects found in this series of tombs enable certain deductions to be safely made: the founders of the dynasty were of Libyan origin; they were possessed of abundance of gold and also of silver and falconry were of the finest Egyptian manufacture. That the great kings of the 25th Egyptian Dynasty, men who held diplomatic intercourse with the rulers of Nineveh, lived and were buried in the Sudan, and not, as was formerly assumed, in Egypt, is a new fact of even greater historical importance.

Another interesting discovery was a cemetery of horse graves, in four rows, each containing four horses, which must have been sacrificed at the time of the burial of their masters. Like the pyramids at Nuri and Jebel Karkel, the graves, tumuli, mastabas, pit-tombs, and pyramids at Kurru have been grievously plundered in the remote past, and only fragments of their former treasures were recovered.

Mr. John W. Crowfoot, M.A., principal of the College, also says in the report: "For the last five years we have been living from hand to mouth." Shortage of British staff has rendered the very necessary expansion of the Upper School impossible, and has diverted specialists from the subjects they were appointed to supervise. But the selection of three new English tutors has relieved this situation.

## BOY AUTHORS IN ARABIC.

The numbers in the College at the beginning of 1919 were 577. It is stated that the Dramatic Society continues to give performances in Arabic once a month, and that the plays, which are very cleverly written and acted, are attended by large audiences. The authors are three boys of sixteen and seventeen years of age.

In a reference to the Boy Scout

## GIANT SUBMARINE.

## FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

## REPORTED INVENTION BY A GERMAN PROFESSOR.

An interesting statement was published in Berlin on January 15 on the future possibilities of the submarine. Doctor Oswald Flamm, Professor of Naval Construction at the Charlottenburg Technical College, one of the highest living authorities on shipbuilding, is working on plans for a new type of submarine, which will possess far greater fighting power than any vessels of this class built during the war. Dr. Flamm, it is stated, is already in a position to design submarines "of any size" which could carry armoured decks, armoured sides, and armoured upper works.

He has completed the designs for a submarine of 1,443 tons armoured in this way with 35mm. plates, and possessing a speed above water of 17½ knots.

He is also at work on plans for a submarine cruiser of 4,870 tons, heavily armed, and able to travel at a speed of 25 knots. The plans for this vessel are almost completed. It is added that Dr. Flamm has in view a submarine cruiser of from 8,400 to 9,900 tons, with a speed of 28 knots, and carrying armour from 60 to 70 millimetres thick. These achievements have been rendered possible through a new principle of stabilisation which Professor Flamm is said to have discovered.

The agency which publishes the statements says that Great Britain, Holland, and Italy have acquired patents for Dr. Flamm's monster submarines, and that negotiations with the United States are in progress.

On account of the heavy buying of silver bullion by the Canton Mint daily during the last few months which has to be paid in Hongkong currency thereby increasing the demand for Hongkong notes, and consequently increasing the premium on them to the high rate of 20 per cent., it is reliably reported (says the *Canton Times*) that the Mint will suspend the coining of 20-cent silver pieces for the time being until the premium on Hongkong notes drops to normal. It is the intention of the authorities of the Mint to stop coining any silver coins but to put out a large quantity of five-cent nickel pieces for circulation in the market. It is expected that these new nickel pieces will make their appearance in the market shortly.

Movement, it is mentioned that recruits in the Gordon College are drawn chiefly from among boys who show no particular aptitude for games. The greatest development has taken place at Wad Medani; and the movement has spread beyond the Government School to a class of boys who have never yet been brought under European influence at all, and whose future has been a source of considerable anxiety.

## GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

## INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

## BIRTH OF THE REVOLUTION.

A carefully recorded impression of the mutiny in the German High Seas Fleet on October 29 and 30, 1918, is published in the "Deutsche Wehr." The author of it is Lieutenant-Commander Fikentscher, of the battleship "Thuringen," who has related, with the minuteness of one accustomed to logkeeping, the events on board his ship.

He describes how, on the night of October 29, the entire fleet lying in the Schilling road received the order to prepare for sea. In accordance with the usual practice, a boat was called away to fetch the secret orders from the flagship. This envisaged night operations with light vessels against that part of the British fleet which was operating on the Belgian coast, but, of course this was not then known to either officers or men in the "Thuringen."

The boat crew did not respond to the summons, and it was got away. Next morning a great part of the crew refused to turn out, and remained in their hammocks. About eight o'clock came the order to put to sea, but the crew refused to carry it out and shut themselves in the forward battery, where they began to sing. The Commander then gave the order, "Muster by divisions" to be piped; even then the ship's company was only got to the deck by personal appeals and orders on the part of the officers.

In the circumstances the order to put to sea was postponed; thick weather being given as the ostensible reason. The day's duty was got through in an atmosphere of suspense, and when in the evening the order came to get ready for sea the mutiny broke out.

As though by agreement the men came streaming from all parts of the ship, gun crews, stokers, and below deckers, to the forward battery, where they prepared to resist. Havers were cut through, the weighing of the anchors was rendered impossible, and the electric light was cut off so that order could not be restored. A grim, uncouth horde of men shut themselves up forward from the rest of the ship. The officers armed themselves and mounted guard over the aft part of the ship to protect vital parts against attack by the mutineers. At about 3 in the morning the chief of the squadron came aboard and had a conference with the captain. On the next day the crew, including the mutineers, sheepish and repentant, returned to duty.

The officers waited impatiently to see what steps would be taken by the authorities. After the midday meal the signal was given from the flagship to be ready for sea at a certain time. The order had hardly reached the captain when the mutineers again gathered in the forepart and barricaded themselves in the battery. All exits were then covered by the officers. At the same moment a steamer from Wilhelmshaven brought alongside a company of marines, old and tried men, and these men were at once posted about the ship. Then the captain with some of the officers threw open the doors leading to the fore battery and ordered the men to come up on deck.

His order was greeted with howls from the mutineers. Meanwhile, two torpedo boats had come alongside and brought the squadron chief on board. A third torpedo boat lay cleared for action, with guns loaded and the gun crews standing by, 200 yards away. A submarine also approached and prepared for action. Then on the battleship "Heligoland," 500 yards from the "Thuringen," the crew swarmed on deck, and turned the casemate guns on the submarine.

Finally, the order came to unload; and the dangerous moment passed. In one respect it was only apparently dangerous, since the mutineers on the "Heligoland" had not a single shell. The "Thuringen" mutineers next offered to negotiate with the captain, who demanded unconditional surrender. They refused, and the squadron issued the order, "Resistance will be broken by force." The after part was cleared and the torpedo boat received instructions where to put its shots into the ship.

At that moment a seaman who had remained loyal undertook to persuade the men to come to deck, to save bloodshed, and the order was countermanded while he tried. Ultimately, he succeeded. As the mutineers came on deck they were conducted by the marines to the Wilhelmshaven steamer. As they went they were loudly cheered by the crew of the "Heligoland" who, however, took no further steps to rescue them.

Lieutenant-Commander Fikentscher comments on the weakness of the authorities. Three or four torpedoes into the ship that had for-

## FIRE ON STEAMER.

## "KOREA MARU" OUTRICK.

## HEMP CARGO DAMAGED.

There was considerable excitement and not a little alarm on the T.K.K. liner "Korea Maru" in the harbour this morning when smoke was seen issuing from hold No. 5. Investigation soon showed that fire had broken out among some three hundred bales of hemp taken aboard at Manila for Kobe. The alarm was promptly given. The fire boats, with the members of the Hongkong and Kowloon Brigades were soon on the scene, together with three British warships which went alongside in order to facilitate the efforts of the crews in lending help. The fire, which was first discovered at seven o'clock this morning, was not got under control until two o'clock this afternoon. It should be finally extinguished at any moment. The damage is not so heavy as at first expected but it is too soon yet to make a definite estimate. The ship, of course, is covered by insurance.

## LONDON ZOO.

## ANNUAL STOCKTAKING.

## AN UNRIVALLED COLLECTION.

At the end of each year the census and valuation of the Zoological Society's famous and ever-popular collection takes place, and some of the leading figures from the curators' report appear. Recovery from the effects of the state of war is here, at any rate, marked and unmistakable. There are about 800 more inhabitants of the Zoo than there were to hear the maroons explode on Armistice Day two years ago, the total number of animals now in residence, from elephants to eels, being almost exactly 3,000. The taking of the census is an easy matter in an establishment so thoroughly organised; but the problem of valuation must needs be a somewhat intricate one. There can be few marketable commodities, surely, which vary so remarkably in price as a wild animal, according to the change of what one may call its position in the world. A rhinoceros in his native surroundings is something worse than a drug in the market. The late Theodore Roosevelt, in the account of "his rhinoceros nuisance," which to the tribes living in permanent touch, so to speak, with those ferocious and destructive beasts, would seem a mild term. Nobody would accept a rhinoceros as a gift in Central Africa, but in Regent's Park he is valued at £1,000, no other creature in the collection approaching him in this respect save the hippopotamus, "who is, when at home, almost equally unpopular. It seems, at first sight, a baffling inconsistency which rates a full-grown giraffe, in prime condition, as a completely valueless asset to the Zoo; but the explanation appears when we are reminded that no railway-tunnel is so constructed as to allow of the passage of an adult giraffe, the animal being only saleable in earlier years, when its neck is a yard or so short of the full dimensions. Many will remember the tempest of popular grief and indignation which broke out when the price offered for Jumbo was found too generous to be refused, and that gigantic pet of the London multitude crossed the Atlantic, more regretted than any Rembrandt or Holbein. But whatever may be taken, the Zoo remains; an unrivalled collection in the eye of the man of science.

Donating \$100,000 from his private account, ex-President Li Yuan-hung is planning to start a University in his native province, Hupeh. From another source it is stated that ex-President Yuan-hung is intending to have the \$500,000 representing the subscription of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway which was subscribed during the Ching Dynasty, turned over for the founding of the University together with another large sum that was solicited by him for the institution.

gotten its duty might have saved the whole fleet. The mutineers, with 150 men from the "Heligoland" were taken to Wilhelmshaven and imprisoned. A week later they were running the revolution in North-West Germany. The ships were got in hand again with new crews, but on November 7 the Revolution broke out, and the loyal hands went over to the Soviet.

## LITERARY OUTPUT.

## FEWER RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

## THE RISING TIDE OF NOVELS.

It is said by the "Publishers' Circular"—which makes it its business to know such things—that nearly 900 more novels were produced in 1920 than in the preceding year. It is difficult to account for a phenomenon like this. None of the other staple literary industries have increased to anything like this to the same extent. Poetry is hardly as flourishing as it was a year ago. Biography, as we should naturally expect, shows a slight increase, but biographies and autobiographies—witness those of Disraeli, of Colonel Repington, and Mrs. Asquith—have been one of the main interests of the past year. Work on religion, however, have, for some unaccountable reason, steadily declined, a hundred fewer books on this subject having been produced in 1920, as compared with 1919. But we come back to this portentous fact, that, whatever happened in other branches, the writing of novels shows a positive increase of 887 items. Be it remembered that the cost of producing a book nowadays is at least twice as much as it used to be. Everything has gone up—paper is dearer, bindings are dearer, printing and composition are dearer. In the pre-war days £50 would have gone a considerable way to produce an ordinary novel, but now the publisher looks askance at £100, and, indeed, £150 would be nearer the mark. And yet, despite the formidable costs of production, novels are apparently so necessary to the world at large that they have become the great literary activity, forming a very large part of the total output of the year. It is true, of course, that the total for 1920, 11,000 odd, represents some 2,400 increase when all books of all kinds are put together, but that fiction should claim over 2,000 of this total is a very remarkable, in some sense a rather disquieting, fact. How many of the authors of new novels have paid for their own production? Who are the readers for whom novelists specially cater? Why should this particular form of industry so entirely outdistance every other competitor? Lastly, and most important still, what sort of standard of merit does this vast army of novelists acknowledge and accept? We fear that the answer to these questions is not altogether encouraging. If we look back over the past months, it is certainly not obvious that the novels are of a higher order of literature than they were in the past. The facts point to exactly the opposite conclusion. There are certain established writers who naturally demand generous treatment from the publisher because the sale of their works is so satisfactory that it is worth while for any publisher to make them friends. It would be invidious, of course, to mention names, but everyone is aware of some dozen writers to whom we naturally look for a higher level of excellence, based on our experience in the past. Below this first class there are some twenty or thirty writers, who, though not so well known, who, again, deserve publication, and are largely patronized by the libraries. And then, comes an indiscriminate mass, who certainly have no special claims on our attention, and yet, apparently for some reason, their romances are published, because they pay the cost themselves, or because here and there publishers can discern signs of promise which may eventually help them to a lucrative bargain. Meanwhile, however, one thing must be true—there must exist a very large body of readers who swallow down anything in the shape of romance, however badly it is written and faintly constructed. So long as this lack of discrimination continues, so long will the libraries supply with both hands average books for an average public. And men and women who do not know what else to do, because the aftermath of the war has left them listless and nerve-weary, will take whatever is put into their hands so long as it helps them to forget their real or pretended woes. Let us be thankful, at all events that we have a certain number of earnest and accomplished students who feel a sense of responsibility in what they give to the community, and who do their best to marshal their works under the old standards of literary excellence.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Customers are requested to apply for our Revised Price List, which comes into force on March 1, 1921.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

## OMINOUS INCIDENT.

## NATIONALISTS ATTACK JEWS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, March 1.

The Berlin police were prepared for disorders on February 27, but the outbreak was confined to a number of students wearing anti-Semitic and Nationalist emblems attacking Jews among the promenaders on the Kurfuerstendamm and hustling and striking them with sticks. The police restored order in half an hour. The incident is ominous of the temper of the German Nationalists. This is the first attack on Jews since the revolution.

## IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

LONDON, March 2.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Pease hoped that the first two stations of the imperial wireless chain at Leafard, near Oxford, and Abuzabal, near Cairo, would be finished early in summer. A committee of experts was designing other stations. It was impossible to say when the chain would be completed.

## MOUNT EVEREST.

## PROPOSED CLIMB.

## "A BOLD VENTURE."

Whether there is any reality in human progress philosophers and divines may still dispute, but it is beyond argument that of late man has vastly and swiftly added to his knowledge of the globe upon which he lives. A hundred years ago continents were still dark, countless leagues of shore still uncharted, the depths of the ocean an unfathomed mystery, the mountain peaks untroubled. They say that the Emperor Trajan went up Etna, as a modern tourist goes up the Rigi, to see the sun rise; but the Imperial century after century the primitive dread of mountains still possessed men's minds. It is less than a hundred and fifty years since the first climbers, greatly daring, stood on the summit of Mont Blanc. Many thousands of years of evolution were thus spent before men could bring themselves to climb 16,000ft. Little more than a century was added before, in the Andes and the Himalayas, heights of 23,000ft and more were conquered. We have now before us plans which may bear fruit in 1922 in the conquest of the highest peak in the world, Mount Everest, which, according to the latest calculations of the Indian surveys, rises to 29,141ft. The Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club have obtained permission from the Indian and the Tibetan Governments, to send an expedition to explore the great mountain. It rises from an unknown land on the Tibet-Nepalese frontier. No European has even seen it from near at hand, though Colonel Ryder, now Surveyor-General in India, explored from Lhasa to the sources of the Brahmaputra and Indus in 1904, and saw enough to demonstrate that Mount Everest has no rival among the neighbouring giants. The attempt to reach its summit must therefore be considered primarily a piece of exploration. The President of the Geographical Society well points out that before the climb begins all the approaches, through an unexplored country must be investigated, and the mountain itself examined and the climatic conditions studied in the fullest detail. Whether or not this preliminary

work bears immediate fruit in the attaining of the summit, it must add much to scientific knowledge. We need not point out that climatic conditions in the Himalayas are believed to have some connection with the South-West Monsoon, on which the prosperity of millions of the Indian people directly depends. The plan of campaign is that an expedition of reconnaissance should be sent out this spring, and that, after study of the information which it obtains, a climbing party should attempt the mountain in 1922. It is well to recognise the danger of the task. Organisation may overcome or minimise the difficulties of transport of men and supplies through the Tibetan wilds, and enable the climbers to start in the best of condition from a well-equipped base, with camps and depots already established at high altitudes for rest before the last effort. But it is certain that great risks must be run and severe hardships endured. Owing to the large variations of temperature, snow and ice work are worse in the Himalayas than other mountains, and the avalanches bigger. Soft snow at a great height is one of the most terrible obstacles. No one knows the capacity of the human body for exertion at such a height as 29,000ft. The Duke of the Aizu, whose party holds the mountaineering record, could not climb in soft snow higher than 24,600ft. Experience of very great altitudes may cure mountain sickness, but men cannot stay long at 20,000ft and maintain their strength. So we must call the attempt a bold adventure. That it should be chosen by men of our race we may be proud. It is an honour which England's work in exploring the dark places of the world has well won that the world's highest mountain should bear an Englishman's name. We hope to have that honour confirmed, before many months have gone, by the news that Englishmen have climbed to the summit-line of the world.—*Daily Telegraph*.

We learn that Mr. C. H. Robertson, the well-known Y.M.C.A. lecturer, who has delighted so many audiences in Hongkong in the past, has kindly consented to give a lecture at the Helena May Institute on "Relativity: or the Einstein Theory" at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, March 7. This subject is one which is being widely discussed at home, and the lecture promises to be most interesting.

## VALSPAR BRONZE BOTTOM PAINT

A PERFECT ANTI-FOULING COMPOUND.

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## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

## CHINA COAST, ETC.

## SWATOW.

Mar. 3-C.N.	Hupsh.
4-D.L.	Kansu.
5-D.L.	Baibing.
6-D.L.	Waibing.
7-D.L.	Chungang.
8-D.L.	Kaifu Maru.
9-D.L.	Hailong.
10-D.L.	Hailong.
11-D.L.	Sosha Maru.

## AMOI.

Mar. 4-D.L.	Hailong.
5-D.L.	Hailong.
6-D.L.	Hailong.
7-D.L.	Hailong.
8-D.L.	Hailong.
9-D.L.	Hailong.
10-D.L.	Hailong.
11-D.L.	Hailong.

## FOOCHOW.

Mar. 4-D.L.	Hailong.
5-D.L.	Hailong.
6-D.L.	Hailong.
7-D.L.	Hailong.
8-D.L.	Hailong.
9-D.L.	Hailong.
10-D.L.	Hailong.
11-D.L.	Hailong.

## SHANGHAI.

Mar. 3-D.L.	Ramon.
4-D.L.	Ramon.
5-D.L.	Ramon.
6-D.L.	Ramon.
7-D.L.	Ramon.
8-D.L.	Ramon.
9-D.L.	Ramon.
10-D.L.	Ramon.
11-D.L.	Ramon.

## TIENTSIN.

Mar. 5-L.C.S.N.	Chipehing.
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## TSINGTAO.

Mar. 3-C.N.	Ramon.
4-D.L.	Ramon.
5-D.L.	Ramon.
6-D.L.	Ramon.
7-D.L.	Ramon.
8-D.L.	Ramon.
9-D.L.	Ramon.
10-D.L.	Ramon.
11-D.L.	Ramon.

## HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Mar. 5-L.C.S.N.	Teopao.
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## KEELUNG.

Mar. 6-O.S.E.	Sajo Maru.
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## TAKAO.

Mar. 11-O.S.E.	Sajo Maru.
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## SAIGON.

Mar. 8-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
9-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
10-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
11-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
12-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
13-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
14-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
15-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
16-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
17-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
18-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
19-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
20-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
21-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
22-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
23-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
24-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
25-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
26-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
27-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
28-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
29-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.
30-O.S.E.	Shisen Maru.

## BANGKOK.

Mar. 5-L.C.S.N.	Chunshan Maru.
6-O.S.E.	Chunshan Maru.

## SINGAPORE.

Mar. 3-C.N.	Hupsh.
4-D.L.	Kansu.
5-D.L.	Baibing.
6-D.L.	Waibing.
7-D.L.	Chungang.
8-D.L.	Kaifu Maru.
9-D.L.	Hailong.
10-D.L.	Hailong.
11-D.L.	Sosha Maru.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

Mar. 4-L.C.S.N.	Loongrang.
5-O.S.E.	Tamara.
6-O.S.E.	Tamara.
7-O.S.E.	Tamara.
8-O.S.E.	Tamara.
9-O.S.E.	Tamara.
10-O.S.E.	Tamara.
11-O.S.E.	Tamara.
12-O.S.E.	Tamara.
13-O.S.E.	Tamara.
14-O.S.E.	Tamara.
15-O.S.E.	Tamara.
16-O.S.E.	Tamara.
17-O.S.E.	Tamara.
18-O.S.E.	Tamara.
19-O.S.E.	Tamara.
20-O.S.E.	Tamara.
21-O.S.E.	Tamara.
22-O.S.E.	Tamara.
23-O.S.E.	Tamara.
24-O.S.E.	Tamara.
25-O.S.E.	Tamara.
26-O.S.E.	Tamara.
27-O.S.E.	Tamara.
28-O.S.E.	Tamara.
29-O.S.E.	Tamara.
30-O.S.E.	Tamara.

## MANILA.

Mar. 4-L.C.S.N.	Loongrang.
5-O.S.E.	Tamara.
6-O.S.E.	Tamara.
7-O.S.E.	Tamara.
8-O.S.E.	Tamara.
9-O.S.E.	Tamara.
10-O.S.E.	Tamara.
11-O.S.E.	Tamara.
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22-O.S.E.	Tamara.
23-O.S.E.	Tamara.
24-O.S.E.	Tamara.
25-O.S.E.	Tamara.
26-O.S.E.	Tamara.
27-O.S.E.	Tamara.
28-O.S.E.	Tamara.
29-O.S.E.	Tamara.
30-O.S.E.	Tamara.

## CEBU AND ILOILO.

Mar. 8-C.N.	Tamara.
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## JAVA PORTS, ETC.

Mar. 3-J.C.L.	Van Cloon.
4-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
5-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
6-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
7-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
8-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
9-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
10-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
11-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
12-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
13-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
14-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
15-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
16-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
17-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
18-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
19-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
20-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
21-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
22-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
23-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
24-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
25-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
26-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
27-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
28-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
29-J.C.L.	Tjibak.
30-J.C.L.	Tjibak.

## INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

Mar. 4-L.C.S.N.	Kumbang.
5-O.S.E.	Tamara.
6-O.S.E.	Tamara.
7-O.S.E.	Tamara.
8-O.S.E.	Tamara.
9-O.S.E.	Tamara.
10-O.S.E.	Tamara.
11-O.S.E.	Tamara.
12-O.S.E.	Tamara.
13-O.S.E.	Tamara.
14-O.S.E.	Tamara.
15-O.S.E.	Tamara.
16-O.S.E.	Tamara.
17-O.S.E.	Tamara.
18-O.S.E.	Tamara.
19-O.S.E.	Tamara.
20-O.S.E.	Tamara.
21-O.S.E.	Tamara.
22-O.S.E.	Tamara.
23-O.S.E.	Tamara.
24-O.S.E.	Tamara.
25-O.S.E.	Tamara.
26-O.S.E.	Tamara.
27-O.S.E.	Tamara.
28-O.S.E.	Tamara.
29-O.S.E.	Tamara.
30-O.S.E.	Tamara.

## CALCUTTA.

Mar. 4-L.C.S.N.	Kumbang.
5-O.S.E.	Tamara.
6-O.S.E.	Tamara.
7-O.S.E.	Tamara.
8-O.S.E.	Tamara.
9-O.S.E.	Tamara.
10-O.S.E.	Tamara.
11-O.S.E.	Tamara.
12-O.S.E.	Tamara.
13-O.S.E.	Tamara.
14-O.S.E.	Tamara.
15-O.S.E.	Tamara.
16-O.S.E.	Tamara.
17-O.S.E.	Tamara.
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21-O.S.E.	Tamara.
22-O.S.E.	Tamara.
23-O.S.E.	Tamara.
24-O.S.E.	Tamara.
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26-O.S.E.	Tamara.
27-O.S.E.	Tamara.
28-O.S.E.	Tamara.
29-O.S.E.	Tamara.
30-O.S.E.	Tamara.

## BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Mar. 11-P. & O.	Dilwara.
12-P. & O.	Dilwara.
13-P. & O.	Dilwara.
14-P. & O.	Dilwara.
15-P. & O.	Dilwara.
16-P. & O.	Dilwara.
17-P. & O.	Dilwara.
18-P. & O.	Dilwara.
19-P. & O.	Dilwara.
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22-P. & O.	Dilwara.
23-P. & O.	Dilwara.
24-P. & O.	Dilwara.
25-P. & O.	Dilwara.
26-P. & O.	Dilwara.
27-P. & O.	Dilwara.
28-P. & O.	Dilwara.
29-P. & O.	Dilwara.
30-P. & O.	Dilwara.

## AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Mar. 3-E. & A.	St. Albans.
4-E. & A.	Taiwan.
5-E. & A.	Taiwan.
6-E. & A.	Taiwan.
7-E. & A.	Taiwan.
8-E. & A.	Taiwan.
9-E. & A.	Taiwan.
10-E. & A.	Taiwan.
11-E. & A.	Taiwan.
12-E. & A.	Taiwan.
13-E. & A.	Taiwan.
14-E. & A.	Taiwan.
15-E. & A.	Taiwan.
16-E. & A.	Taiwan.
17-E. & A.	Taiwan.
18-E. & A.	Taiwan.
19-E. & A.	Taiwan.
20-E. & A.	Taiwan.
21-E. & A.	Taiwan.
22-E. & A.	Taiwan.
23-E. & A.	Taiwan.
24-E. & A.	Taiwan.
25-E. & A.	Taiwan.
26-E. & A.	Taiwan.
27-E. & A.	Taiwan.
28-E. & A.	Taiwan.
29-E. & A.	Taiwan.
30-E. & A.	Taiwan.

## SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Mar. 3-E. & A.	St. Albans.
4-E. & A.	Taiwan.
5-E. & A.	Taiwan.
6-E. & A.	Taiwan.
7-E. & A.	Taiwan.
8-E. & A.	Taiwan.
9-E. & A.	Taiwan.
10-E. & A.	Taiwan.
11-E. & A.	Taiwan.
12-E. & A.	Taiwan.
13-E. & A.	Taiwan.
14-E. & A.	Taiwan.
15-E. & A.	Taiwan.
16-E. & A.	Taiwan.
17-E. & A.	Taiwan.
18-E. & A.	Taiwan.
19-E. & A.	Taiwan.
20-E. & A.	Taiwan.
21-E. & A.	Taiwan.
22-E. & A.	Taiwan.
23-E. & A.	Taiwan.
24-E. & A.	Taiwan.
25-E. & A.	Taiwan.
26-E. & A.	Taiwan.
27-E. & A.	Taiwan.
28-E. & A.	Taiwan.
29-E. & A.	Taiwan.
30-E. & A.	Taiwan.

## JAPAN PORTS.

Mar. 3-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
4-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
5-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
6-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
7-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
8-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
9-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
10-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
11-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
12-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
13-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
14-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
15-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
16-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
17-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
18-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
19-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
20-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
21-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
22-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
23-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
24-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
25-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
26-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
27-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
28-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
29-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.
30-N.Y.K.	Kuano Maru.

## ROTTERDAM.

Mar. 15-E. & A.	Taiwan.
16-E. & A.	Taiwan.
17-E. & A.	Taiwan.
18-E. & A.	Taiwan.
19-E. & A.	Taiwan.
20-E. & A.	Taiwan.
21-E. & A.	Taiwan.
22-E. & A.	Taiwan.
23-E. & A.	Taiwan.
24-E. & A.	Taiwan.
25-E. & A.	Taiwan.
26-E. & A.	Taiwan.
27-E. & A.	Taiwan.
28-E. & A.	Taiwan.
29-E. & A.	Taiwan.
30-E. & A.	Taiwan.

## AMSTERDAM.

Mar. 3-P. & O.	Dilwara.
4-P. & O.	Dilwara.
5-P. & O.	Dilwara.
6-P. & O.	Dilwara.
7-P. & O.	Dilwara.
8-P. & O.	Dilwara.
9-P. & O.	Dilwara.
10-P. & O.	Dilwara.
11-P. & O.	Dilwara.
12-P. & O.	Dilwara.
13-P. & O.	Dilwara.
14-P. & O.	Dilwara.
15-P. & O.	Dilwara.
16-P. & O.	Dilwara.
17-P. & O.	Dilwara.
18-P. & O.	Dilwara.
19-P. & O.	Dilwara.
20-P. & O.	Dilwara.
21-P. & O.	Dilwara.
22-P. & O.	Dilwara.
23-P. & O.	Dilwara.
24-P. & O.	Dilwara.
25-P. & O.	Dilwara.
26-P. & O.	Dilwara.
27-P. & O.	Dilwara.
28-P. & O.	Dilwara.
29-P. & O.	Dilwara.
30-P. & O.	Dilwara.

## HAMBURG.

Mar. 3-P. & O.	Dilwara.
4-P. & O.	Dilwara.
5-P. & O.	Dilwara.
6-P. & O.	Dilwara.
7-P. & O.	Dilwara.
8-P. & O.	Dilwara.
9-P. & O.	Dilwara.
10-P. & O.	Dilwara.
11-P. & O.	Dilwara.
12-P. & O.	Dilwara.
13-P. & O.	Dilwara.
14-P. & O.	Dilwara.
15-P. & O.	Dilwara.
16-P. & O.	Dilwara.
17-P. & O.	Dilwara.
18-P. & O.	Dilwara.
19-P. & O.	Dilwara.
20-P. & O.	Dilwara.
21-P. & O.	Dilwara.
22-P. & O.	Dilwara.
23-P. & O.	Dilwara.
24-P. & O.	Dilwara.
25-P. & O.	Dilwara.
26-P. & O.	Dilwara.
27-P. & O.	Dilwara.
28-P. & O.	Dilwara.
29-P. & O.	Dilwara.
30-P. & O.	Dilwara.

## AMERICAN PORTS.

## VANCOUVER.

Mar. 10-W. L.	West Jappa.
11-N. Y. K.	Toyama Maru.
12-D. L.	Bessie Dollar.
13-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
14-O. S. K.	Alabama Maru.
15-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
16-C. P. O. S.	Montevideo.
17-D. L.	Melville Dollar.
18-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
19-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
20-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.

## VICTORIA.

Mar. 10-N. Y. K.	Fushimi Maru.
11-N. Y. K.	West Jappa.
12-N. Y. K.	Toyama Maru.
13-O. S. K.	Alabama Maru.
14-O. S. K.	Kashima Maru.

## SEATTLE.



## NOTICES.

**MENTHOLATUM**  
the BEST  
REMEDY

FOR COUGHS IN THE CHILD WHEN  
APPLIED IN THE NOSTRILS.

OBTAINABLE FROM  
ALL CHEMISTS.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

## SOVIET TROUBLES.

## REPORTED SERIOUS RISINGS IN RUSSIA.

## FIGHTING STILL PROCEEDING.

LONDON, March 2.

Frequent recent reports of serious risings in Russia are supported by detailed telegrams from the frontier. A Helsingfors message describes the disturbances in Petrograd where strikers on February 24 stormed the prison and liberated the imprisoned sailors, after which the sailors and workers joined forces against their officers. The mass made a demonstration, shouting "Down with the Soviets and Communism!" and seized the suburb of Vasilevskoye. Forty communists were killed and 200 arrested. Fighting is still proceeding. Martial law is stated to have been proclaimed. In a Riga message quotes Lithuanian papers dealing with the situation. In Moscow, also on February 24, there was an orderly strike of 14,000 workers demanding increased rations. Convocation of the constituent culminated in hostilities spreading throughout the town. Soldiers went over to the rebels and communist regiments were brought up using field guns. The strikers and workmen on February 25 captured the arsenal and Koursk railway station.

## OUR AIR SERVICE.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT ON AIR ESTIMATES.

## CIVIL AVIATION.

LONDON, March 1.

Courses of instruction at the various universities, including Capetown, and the prospect of a school in Egypt for the training of highly skilled pilots, were among the steps in building up a thoroughly efficient air service mentioned in a statement on the Air Estimates in the House of Commons by Mr. Winston Churchill, who said that progress in the past eighteen months had been far greater than he anticipated when he predicted that the completion of his task would take five years. He described the complicated organism every part of which was interdependent as providing one of the most remarkable educational systems of supplying scientific knowledge ever produced. The service had reached a stage of development where a change of policy would mean destroying the work done. Additional squadrons would begin forming on April 1, making altogether 42. It was also proposed to begin the formation of a territorial air force with six squadrons near engineering centres.

## FATE OF THE MESSIAH.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the practical impossibility of abandoning expenditure on naval and military aviation in favour of civil aviation. Mr. Churchill pictured Russia and Germany recovering from the war with great aerial developments and possibly a war scare here and there to "re-create the Air Force." He said that it was impossible to have an efficient force for less than £15,000,000 or £16,000,000 a year. As regards civil aviation he did not feel justified at present in asking for more than the £1,000,000 already provided. He expressed the opinion that it was necessary to concentrate on a few routes and services and make them secure. He said that the Admiralty's decision to abandon airships was melancholy when we had reached almost the first place in the world as regards rigid airships, but it was a wise decision. He mentioned the sale of an airship to America for £500,000.

## IN ORIENTAL COUNTRIES.

Mr. Churchill said that unless private companies in the next few weeks took over the remaining airships as a free gift he would not feel justified in continuing expenditure on commercial airships. He dwelt on the difficulty of fostering aviation in the British Isles owing to the weather and the competition of the railways and roads, but it was indispensable to keep open the cross Channel service and now that the French Government was subsidising companies very generously he feared that British firms would be so heavily undercut that they would be discouraged to continue. Therefore he proposed the appointment of a committee to devise alternative methods to meet the changed conditions. If a saving could be effected in other parts of the civil aviation vote, the inducements now offered could be made much greater. Mr. Churchill did not doubt that the Air Force if properly handled would become an important substitute for soldiers and ships. It could reduce the cost of garrisons in certain Oriental countries and afford real protection for coast defence. It would enable particular types of warships to be reduced in number. Mr. Churchill did not oppose a separate Air Ministry but while he had charge of the service his policy of providing the third arm continuously to co-operate with the Army and Navy would be continued.

## COMEDY, TRAGEDY, AND IRONY.

LONDON, March 1.

In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the Air Estimates, Maj. Gen. Seely described Mr. Churchill's dual offices of the Colonies and the air as comic and likely to become tragic. He urged Mr. Churchill to reflect on his past maladministration. He remarked upon the irony of Mr. Churchill's emphasis on the importance of the cross Channel route just when the last British service there had ceased.

## DUTCH OIL CO.

AMSTERDAM, March 2.

It is understood that the directorate of the Royal Dutch Oil Co. at a meeting on March 15 will propose the extension of its capital to 330 million guilders. It is not intended to issue new shares.

## JAPAN AND U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

It is understood that an executive session of the Senate to-day frankly discussed Japo-American relations and the whole field of controversy, including Japanese foreign policy and the naval building programme. Confidential information was presented regarding the latter. The possession of Yap as a cable base and recent developments in the controversy over Japan's claims to the island were also debated. Senator Lodge presented a fresh point with reference to the Californian land controversy.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

## LONDON SERVICE

	(Direct)	
"HELENUS"	8th Mar.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"STENTOR"	11th Mar.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUS"	23rd Mar.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"NINGCHOW"	5th Apr.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TESEUS"	12th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

	(Direct or via Continental Ports)	
"ACHILLES"	2nd Mar. Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow	
"TELAMON"	2nd Mar. Havre & Liverpool	
"KT. OF THE GARTER"	29th Mar. Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow	
"IDOMENEUS"	12th Apr. Havre & Liverpool	

## PACIFIC SERVICE

	(via Kobe and Yokohama)	
"TALYHUIS"	16th Mar.	Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver
"TENDAREUS"	6th Apr.	
"PROTESILAUS"	4th May	

## NEW YORK SERVICE

	(via Suez or Panama)	
"EURYPYLUS"	3rd Mar.	via Suez
"HOMEWARD"	11th March	for London
"IDOMENEUS"	12th April	for Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	3rd May	for London
"ANCHISES"	10th June	for London
"TERESIAS"	7th July	for Liverpool

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The prices of Postal Stationery have been revised as follows:—  
Post Cards 1 cent and 14 cents—3 cents each Registered Letter—  
Envelopes 10 cents  
Sized F.G.H. & H 2—15 cts. each  
Sized K 30 "

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 8 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

From	For
Shanghai	Wednesday, March 2.
Seigon	Thursday, March 3.
Manila	Friday, March 4.
Japan	Saturday, March 5.
Japan and Shanghai	Sunday, March 6.
Shanghai	Monday, March 7.
Shanghai	Tuesday, March 8.
Shanghai	Wednesday, March 9.
Shanghai	Thursday, March 10.
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Shanghai	Thursday, June 30.
Shanghai	Friday, July 1.
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Shanghai	Monday, July 18.
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Shanghai	Wednesday, July 20.
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Shanghai	Saturday, December 31.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Times
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.	
and "Bangkok" .....	4 p.m.
and Wuchow .....	4.30 p.m.
and Tourane .....	5 p.m.
.....	5 a.m.
THURSDAY, MARCH 3.	
ow, "Strait and "Bangkok" .....	9 a.m.
ghai, North China and Japan .....	10 a.m.
ow, "Shanghai and "North China .....	11 a.m.
ghai, North China, Dairen, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America & "EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 p.m.	
ow, "North China .....	
ow, "Shanghai and "North China .....	
FRIDAY, MARCH 4.	
ow, Amoy and Foochow .....	11 a.m.
pine Islands .....	1 p.m.
ains, "Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN .....	2 p.m.
ow and "Bangkok .....	3 p.m.
ow and Bangkok .....	5 p.m.
ow, "Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dharmashoodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS. Registration 5 p.m. Saturday, 6th Letter 8.30 a.m.	
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 4th March, at 5 p.m.	
SATURDAY, MARCH 5.	
ghai and North China .....	11 a.m.
Porta via Batavia .....	11 a.m.
SUNDAY, MARCH 6.	
ghai and North China .....	9 a.m.
ow, Amoy and Keelung .....	9 a.m.
MONDAY, MARCH 7.	
ghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & "EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	
ghai and North China .....	
TUESDAY, MARCH 8.	
ow, "Shanghai and "North China .....	11 a.m.
ow, "Amoy and Foochow .....	11 a.m.
ippine Islands .....	2 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.	
ow and Haiphong .....	5 a.m.
ghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America & "EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	
ow, "Shanghai and "North China .....	
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.	
ghai, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dharmashoodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSHALLS. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	
Kliet.	